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New growth/differentiation factor
of the TGF- β family

The first of these is the fact that the

Journal of the American Medical Association

 has been the only one of the four

 journals to publish a special issue on

 the topic of "The Role of the

 Physician in the Health Care

 System." This issue, which was

 published in the March 1988 issue,

 contains a number of articles that

 discuss the role of the physician in

 the health care system, and the

 importance of the physician in the

 delivery of health care.

The TGF- β family of growth factors which includes BMP-, TGF- and inhibin-related proteins (Roberts and Sporn, Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology 95 (1990), 419-472) is particularly relevant for a wide range of medical treatment methods and applications. These factors are suitable in methods which concern wound-healing and tissue regeneration. Furthermore several members from the TGF- β family induce tissue growth, in particular growth of bones, and therefore play a crucial role in inducing the development of cartilage and bones.

Wozney (Progress in Growth Factor Research 1 (1989), 267-280) and Vale et al (Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology 95 (1990), 211-248) describe various growth factors such as those which are related to the BMP group (bone morphogenetic proteins) and the inhibin group. The members of these groups show significant structural similarities. The precursor of the protein consists of an amino-terminal signal sequence, a propeptide and a carboxy-terminal sequence of about 110 amino acids that are cleaved from the precursor and constitute the mature protein. In addition their members are defined by an amino acid sequence homology. The mature protein contains the most conserved sequences, in particular seven cysteine residues which are conserved among the family members. The TGF- β -like proteins are multifunctional, hormonally active growth factors. They also have related biological activities such as

chemotactic attraction of cells, promotion of cell differentiation and tissue-inducing capabilities such as cartilage-inducing and bone-inducing capabilities. The US Patent No. 5,013,649 discloses DNA sequences that code for osteo-inductive proteins that are denoted BMP-2 and the US Patent Applications series No. 179 101 and 170 197 disclose the BMP proteins BMP-1 and BMP-3. Moreover many types of cells are able to synthesize TGF- β -like proteins and practically all cells have TGF- β receptors.

On the whole these proteins show differences in their structure which leads to significant variations in their exact biological function. In addition they are found in a wide range of different types of tissue and at various stages of development. As a result they can exhibit differences with regard to their exact function e.g. the required cellular physiological environment, their life-span, their target sites, their requirements for auxiliary factors and their stability against degradation. Thus, although a multitude of proteins have been described that exhibit a tissue-inductive and in particular osteo-inductive potential, their natural functions in the organism and - more significantly - their medical relevance still have to be investigated in detail. It is thought to be highly probable that members of the TGF- β family are present that are still unknown which are important for osteogenesis or the differentiation/induction of other types of tissue. A major difficulty in the isolation of these new TGF- β -like proteins is, however, that their functions cannot yet be described exactly enough to develop highly discriminating bioassays. On the other hand the expected nucleotide sequence homology to other members of the family is too low to enable a screening by classical

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nucleic acid hybridization techniques. Nevertheless the further isolation and characterization of new TGF- β -like proteins is urgently required in order to provide further inducing and differentiation-promoting proteins that fulfil all the desired medical requirements. These factors could be used medically in the healing of lesions and the treatment of degenerative diseases of bones and/or other types of tissue such as the kidney or the liver.

A nucleotide and amino acid sequence for the TGF- β protein MP-52 is stated in the Patent Application PCT/EP93/00350 in which the sequence corresponding to the mature peptide and a major portion of the sequence corresponding to the propeptide of MP-52 are given. The complete sequence of the propeptide MP-52 is not disclosed.

The object on which the present invention is based is to provide DNA sequences that code for new members of the TGF- β protein family with mitogenic and/or differentiation-inductive e.g. osteo-inductive potential. The object of the present invention was therefore in particular to provide the complete DNA and amino acid sequence of the TGF protein MP-52.

This object is achieved by a DNA molecule that codes for a protein of the TGF- β family and which comprises

- (a) the part coding for the mature protein and if desired further functional parts of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1,
- (b) a nucleotide sequence corresponding to a sequence from (a) within the scope of the degeneracy of the genetic code,

(c) an allelic derivative of a nucleotide sequence corresponding to one of the sequences from (a) and (b) or
(d) a sequence hybridizing with one of the sequences from (a), (b) or (c)
provided that a DNA molecule according to (d) contains at least the part coding for a mature protein from the TGF- β family.

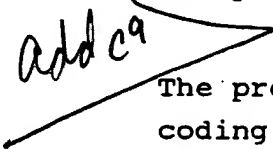
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Further embodiments of the present invention concern the subject matter of claims 2 to 10. Other features and advantages of the invention can be derived from the description of the preferred embodiments and figures. The sequence protocols and figures are now briefly described.

SEQ ID NO. 1 shows the complete nucleotide sequence of the DNA coding for the TGF- β protein MP-52. The ATG start codon starts with nucleotide 640. The start of the mature protein begins after nucleotide 1782.

SEQ ID NO. 2 shows the complete amino acid sequence of the TGF- β protein MP-52 which was derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1.

Figure 1 shows a comparison between the amino acid sequence of MP-52 and several members of the BMP protein family starting with the first of the seven conserved cysteine residues. * denotes that the amino acid is the same in all compared proteins; + denotes that the amino acid corresponds in at least one of the proteins compared to MP-52.

Figure 2 shows the nucleotide sequences of the oligonucleotide primers that were used in the present invention and a comparison of these sequences with known members of the TGF- β family. M denotes A or C, S denotes C or G, R denotes A or G and K denotes G or T. 2a shows the sequence of the primer OD, 2b shows the sequence of the primer OID.

Add c9  The present invention encompasses at least the part coding for the mature protein and if desired further functional parts of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.1 as well as sequences that correspond to this sequence within the scope of the degeneracy of the genetic code and allelic derivatives of such sequences. In addition the present invention also encompasses sequences that hybridize with such sequences provided that such a DNA molecule completely contains at least the part coding for the mature protein of the TGF- β family.

The term "functional part" within the sense of the present invention denotes a protein part which is capable of acting for example as a signal peptide, propeptide or as a mature protein part i.e. it fulfils at least one of the biological functions of the natural protein parts of MP-52.

The region coding for the mature part of the protein extends from nucleotides 1783 - 2142 of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.1. If desired, the DNA molecule can also comprise further functional parts of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1, namely the nucleotide sequences coding for the signal or/and propeptide part. It is particularly preferred that the DNA molecule comprises

SSC at 62 to 66°C followed by a one hour wash with 0.6 x SSC, 0.1 % SDS at 62 to 66°C. It is particularly preferred that the term "hybridization" denotes stringent hybridization conditions with a salt concentration of 4 x SSC at 62 to 66°C followed by a one hour wash with 0.1 x SSC, 0.1 % SDS at 62 to 66°C.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are DNA sequences as defined above that are obtainable from vertebrates, preferably mammals such as pigs, cows and rodents such as rats or mice and in particular from primates such as humans.

A particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention is the sequence denoted MP-52 shown in SEQ ID NO. 1. The transcripts of MP-52 were obtained from embryonic tissue and code for a protein which has a considerable amino acid homology to the mature portion of BMP-like proteins (see Fig. 1). The protein sequences of BMP2 (=BMP2A) and BMP4 (=BMP2B) are described by Wozney et al., Science 242 (1988), 1528-1534. The corresponding sequences of BMP5, BMP6 and BMP7 are described by Celeste et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87 (1990), 9843-9847. Several typical sequence homologies which are specific for known BMP sequences have also been found in the propeptide part of MP-52 whereas other parts of the precursor part of MP-52 exhibit considerable differences to BMP precursors.

In addition the present invention concerns a vector that contains at least one copy of a DNA molecule according to the invention. The DNA sequence according to the invention is preferably operatively linked to an expression control sequence in such a vector. Such

vectors are suitable for the production of TGF- β -like proteins in stably or transiently transformed cells. Various animal, plant, fungal and bacterial systems can be used for the transformation and subsequent culture. The vectors according to the invention preferably contain sequences necessary for replication in the host cell and are autonomously replicable. Furthermore the use of vectors is preferred that contain selectable marker genes which can be used to detect transformation of a host cell.

In addition the invention concerns a host cell which is transformed with a DNA according to the invention or with a vector according to the invention. Examples of suitable host cells include various eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells such as E. coli, insect cells, plant cells, mammalian cells and fungi such as yeast.

In addition the invention concerns a protein of the TGF- β family which is coded by a DNA sequence according to claim 1. The protein according to the invention preferably has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 2 or if desired functional parts thereof and exhibits biological properties such as tissue-inductive in particular osteo-inductive or/and mitogenic capabilities that may be relevant for a therapeutic application. The above-mentioned characteristics of the protein can vary depending on the formation of homodimers or heterodimers. Such structures may also prove to be suitable for clinical applications.

The biological properties of the proteins according to the invention, in particular the mitogenic and osteo-inductive potential can be determined for example in

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Yet another subject matter of the present invention is the provision of pharmaceutical compositions which contain a pharmaceutically active amount of a TGF- β -like protein according to the invention as the active substance. If desired, such a composition comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier substance, auxiliary substance, diluent or filler. Such a pharmaceutical composition can be used in wound-healing and tissue regeneration as well as in the healing of damage to bones, cartilage, connective tissue, skin, mucous membranes, epithelium or teeth and in dental implants either alone or in combination with other active substances e.g. other proteins of the TGF- β family or

growth factors such as EGF (epidermal growth factor) or PDGF (platelet derived growth factor). Moreover such a pharmaceutical composition can be used in the prevention of diseases such as the prevention of osteoporosis and arthrosis.

Another possible clinical application of the TGF- β protein according to the invention is to use it as a suppressor of an immunoreaction to prevent rejection of organ transplants or its application in connection with angiogenesis. The pharmaceutical composition according to the invention can also be used prophylactically or in cosmetic surgery. In addition administration of the composition is not limited to humans but can also encompass animals and in particular pets.

Finally the present invention also concerns an antibody that binds specifically to the proteins according to the invention or such an antibody fragment (e.g. Fab or Fab'). Processes for the production of such a specific antibody or antibody fragment are part of the general technical knowledge of an average person skilled in the art. Such an antibody is preferably a monoclonal antibody. Such antibodies or antibody fragments may also be suitable for diagnostic methods.

It is intended to elucidate the invention further by the following example.

Example 1

Isolation of MP-52

- 1.1 Total RNA was isolated from human embryonic tissue (8 to 9 weeks old) according to the method of Chirgwin et al., Biochemistry 18 (1979), 5294-5299. Poly(A+) RNA was separated from the total RNA by oligo (dT) chromatography according to the manufacturer's instructions (Stratagene Poly (A) Quick columns).
- 1.2 For the reverse transcription reaction 1 to 2.5 μ g poly (A+) RNA was heated for 5 minutes to 65°C and quickly cooled on ice. The reaction mixture contained 27 U RNA-Guard (Pharmacia), 2.5 μ g oligo (dT)12-18 (Pharmacia), 5 x buffer (250 mmol/l Tris/HCl, pH 8.5, 50 mmol/l $MgCl_2$, 50 mmol/l DTT, 5 mmol/l of each dNTP, 600 mmol/l KCl) and 20 U AMV reverse transcriptase (Boehringer Mannheim) per μ g poly (A+) RNA. The reaction mixture (25 μ l) was incubated for 2 hours at 42°C.
- 1.3 The deoxynucleotide primers OD and OID shown in Fig. 2 were prepared on an automatic DNA synthesizer (Biosearch). The purification was carried out by denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and isolating the main bands from the gel by means of isotachophoresis. The oligonucleotides were designed by comparing the nucleic acid sequences of known members of the TGF- β family and selecting regions with the highest conservation. A comparison of this region is shown in Fig. 2. In order to facilitate cloning both nucleotides contained EcoRI restriction sites and

OD additionally contained a NcoI restriction site at its 5' terminus.

- 1.4 cDNA corresponding to 20 ng poly (A+) RNA was used as the starting material in the PCR reaction. The reaction was carried out in a volume of 50 μ l and contained 1 x PCR buffer (16.6 mmol/l $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 67 mmol/l Tris/HCl pH 8.8, 2 mmol/l MgCl_2 , 6.7 μ mol/l EDTA, 10 mmol/l β -mercapto-ethanol, 170 μ g/ml bovine serum albumin (Gibco), 200 μ mol/l of each dNTP (Pharmacia), 30 pmol of each oligonucleotide (OD and OID) and 1.5 U Taq polymerase (AmpliTaq, Perkin Elmer Cetus). The reaction mixture was overlayed with paraffin and 40 PCR cycles were carried out. The products of the PCR reaction were purified by phenol/chloroform extraction and concentrated by ethanol precipitation.
- 1.5 The PCR reaction product was cleaved with the restriction enzymes SphI (Pharmacia) and AlwNI (Biolabs) according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 1.6 The products of the restriction cleavage were fractionated by Agarose gel electrophoresis. After staining with ethidium bromide, uncleaved amplification products were cut out of the gel and isolated by phenol extraction. The DNA obtained was subsequently purified twice by phenol/chloroform extraction.

1.8 After the last isolation from the gel, the amplification products were cleaved by 4 units EcoRI (Pharmacia) under the conditions recommended by the manufacturer. A fourth of the restriction mixture was ligated into the vector pBluescriptII SK+ (Stratagene) cleaved with EcoRI. 24 clones were analysed further by means of sequencing after ligation. The sample cleaved with AlwNI and SphI resulted in a new sequence that was denoted MP-52. The other clones mainly contained BMP6 sequences and one contained a BMP7 sequence.

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restriction cleavage with NcoI the reamplification products were cloned and sequenced into a vector that was cleaved in the same way (pUC 19 (Pharmacia No. 27-4951-01) having a modified multiple cloning site which contains a single NcoI restriction site) and sequenced. The clones were characterized by their sequence overlapping at the 3' end of the known MP-52 sequence. One of these was used as a probe to screen a human genomic gene bank (Stratagene No. 946203) according to a method described in detail by Ausubel et al. (Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, published by Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (1989)). One phage (λ 2.7.4) was isolated from 8×10^5 λ phages which contained an insertion of about 20 kb and which is deposited at the DSM under the depository number 7387. This clone contains further sequence informations at the 5' end in addition to the sequence isolated from mRNA by the described amplification methods.

For the sequence analysis a HindIII fragment of about 7.5 kb was subcloned into a vector cleaved in the same manner (Bluescript SK, Stratagene No. 212206). This plasmid denoted SKL 52 (H3) MP12 was also deposited at the DSM under the depository number 7353. The sequence information shown in SEQ ID NO. 1 was derived from the phage λ 2.7.4.. The ATG at position 640 is the first ATG within the reading frame (a stop codon occurs at position 403). Based on the sequence data it may be assumed that this is the start codon for the translation.

The genomic DNA contains an intron of about 2 kb between base pairs 1270 and 1271 of SEQ ID NO: 1. The sequence of the intron is not shown. The correctness of the splicing site was confirmed by sequencing an

amplification product which was derived from cDNA containing this region. These sequence informations were obtained using a slightly modified method which is described in detail by Frohmann (Amplifications, published by Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Issue 5 (1990), pp 11-15). The same embryonic RNA that was also used to isolate the 3' end of MP-52 was reverse transcribed using an internal primer orientated in the 5' direction of the MP-52 sequence (ACAGCAGGTGGGTGGTGTGGACT). A polyA tail was attached to the 5' end of the first cDNA strand using terminal transferase. A two-step amplification was carried out, firstly by using a primer composed of oligo dT and an adapter sequence (AGAATTCGCATGCCATGGTTCGACGAAGC(T16)) and secondly an adapter primer (AGAATTCGCATGCCATGGTTCGACG) and an internal primer (CCAGCAGCCATCCTTCTCC) from the MP-52 sequence. The amplification products were reamplified using the same adapter primer and an overlapping internal primer (TCCAGGGCACTAATGTCAAACACG) from the MP-52 sequence. Subsequently the reamplification products were reamplified using an overlapping adapter primer (ATTCGCATGCCATGGTTCGACGAAG) and an overlapping internal primer (ACTAATGTCAAACACGTACCTCTG) from the MP-52 sequence. The final reamplification products were cloned with blunt ends into a vector (Bluescript SK, Stratagene No. 212206) which had been cleaved with EcoRV. The clones were characterized by their sequence overlapping with the DNA of λ 2.7.4..

In addition a cDNA bank - produced from RNA of human fibroblasts and cloned into λ gt10 - was screened. In this process 2×10^6 phages were tested using a ca. 1 kb fragment of genomic MP-52 DNA (2nd exon up to the HindIII restriction site in the 3' untranslated region) as a radioactive probe. 17 mixed plaques were picked out

and were checked by PCR using primers from the 5' and 3' region of the MP-52 sequence. Subsequently 8 phage plaques were selected and isolated. cDNA was isolated from the phage by an EcoRI partial cleavage and cloned into the Bluescript vector that was also cleaved with EcoRI.

Sequencing of one of the resulting plasmids SK52L15.1MP25 showed that the longest phage (15.1) starts at nucleotide No. 321 of SEQ ID NO. 1. In addition the splicing position (nucleotide 1270) was confirmed by the sequencing.

The plasmid SKL 52 (H3) MP12 was deposited on 10th December 1992 at the DSM ("Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen, Mascheroder Weg 1b, 38124 Braunschweig) under the depository number 7353.

The phage λ 2.7.4 was deposited on 13th January 1993 at the DSM under the depository number 7387.

The plasmid SK52L15.1MP25 was deposited on 16th July 1993 at the DSM under the depository number 8421.

Example 2

Expression of MP52

Various systems were checked for the expression of MP52. The use of Vaccinia viruses as an expression system is described in detail and capable of being reproduced by a person skilled in the art in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (Ausubel et al., Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons),

abbreviated CP in the following, in chapter 16 unit 16.15-16.18. The system is based on the fact that foreign DNA can be integrated by homologous recombination into the genome of the Vaccinia virus using certain vectors. For this purpose the vector used contains the TK (thymidine kinase) gene from the Vaccinia genome. In order to enable selection for recombinant viruses the vector in addition contains the E. coli xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase gene (gpt) (Falkner et al., J. Virol. 62 (1988), 1849-1854). The cDNA with the entire region coding for MP52 was cloned into this vector. The cDNA comes from plasmid SK52L15.1MP25 (DSM, depository number 8421) which was, however, firstly deleted and subcloned in order to remove a large portion of the 5' untranslated region. For this the plasmid SK52L15.1MP25 was linearized with SalI and the 5' end was deleted stepwise with the ExoIII/mung bean kit (Stratagene #200330) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After restriction with BamHI, the MP52 cDNAs that had been deleted to different extents were separated from the residual vector and isolated by an agarose gel and subcloned (pSK52s) according to standard methods (Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, second edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press 1989) in a pBluescriptII SK vector (Stratagene #212206) restricted with EcoRV and BamHI. All restrictions were carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions. Sequencing with Sequenase (USB/Amersham #70770) yielded inter alia a clone which starts with nucleotide 576 in SEQ ID NO. 1 (64 base pairs distant from the start codon). The cDNA insert was isolated from this by restriction with SalI and SacI and cloned into the likewise cleaved vector for recombination in the vaccinia virus system. The resulting plasmid (pBP1MP52s) was deposited on 24th May

1994 at the DSM (deposit number 9217) and used for the production of recombinant Vaccinia viruses. For this up to 80 % confluent 143B cells (HuTk, ATCC CRL 8303) in 35 mm culture dishes were infected with Vaccinia wild-type virus in 2 ml PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature while shaking occasionally (1 virus per 10 cells). After aspirating the supernatant and adding 2 ml culture medium (MEM, Gibco BRL #041-01095), it was incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. The medium was subsequently removed and transformation of these cells was achieved with 100 ng pBP1MP52s, 2 µg carrier DNA (calf thymus, Boehringer Mannheim #104175) and 10 µl Lipofectin (Gibco BRL #18292-011) in 1 ml MEM for 15 hours at 37°C. After addition of 1 ml MEM containing 20 % FCS (Gibco BRL #011-06290), they were incubated for a further 24 hours at 37°C and subsequently the lysed cells were frozen.

The gpt selection for xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase and isolation and amplification of individual recombinant viruses was essentially carried out as described in unit 16.17 of CP except that RK13 cells (ATCC CCL 37) were used.

Integration of MP52 cDNA into the virus genome was confirmed by dot blot and Southern blot analysis (CP unit 16.18). A recombinant virus was used for expression analyses in the cell line 143B (HuTk-, ATCC CRL 8303, human). Confluent cells were infected for 45 minutes at 37°C with a number of viruses corresponding to the number of cells and subsequently added to the respective culture medium (MEM, Gibco BRL #041-01095) containing 10 % FCS and penicillin/streptomycin (1:500, Gibco BRL #043-05140H). After 6 hours at 37°C, the medium was removed, the cells were washed twice with e.g. HBSS (Gibco BRL #042-04180M) and production medium (e.g. MEM)

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without FCS was added. After 20 to 22 hours of production the cell supernatant was collected. The expression was analysed by means of Western blots according to standard methods (CP unit 10.8). For this the proteins from 100 to 500 μ l cell culture supernatant were precipitated by addition of an equivalent volume of acetone and incubating for at least one hour on ice and centrifuged. After resuspending the pellet in application buffer (7 M urea, 1 % SDS, 7 mM sodium dihydrogen phosphate, 0.01 % bromophenol blue and if desired 1 % β -mercaptoethanol) separation was carried out in 15 % polyacrylamide gels. A prestained protein molecular weight standard (Gibco BRL #26041-020) was used as the marker proteins. Transfer onto a PVDF membrane (Immobilon #IPVH00010) and blocking the membrane were carried out according to standard methods.

In order to detect MP52 on the membrane, polyclonal antibodies against MP52 had been produced in chickens as well as in rabbits. For this the mature part of MP52 with 6 histidines at the N-terminus was expressed in *E. coli* and purified as described for example in Hochuli et al. (BIO/Technology, Vol. 6, 1321-1325 (1988)). Both antibodies enable the specific detection of expression of MP52 wherein dimeric MP52 is less efficiently recognized than monomeric. Chicken antibodies were used for the Western blot in Figure 3 that had been specifically purified by means of PEG precipitation (Thalley et al., BIO/Technology vol. 8 934-938 (1990)) and by means of membrane-bound antigen (mature MP52 containing 6 histidines) (18.17 in Sambrook et al., Molecular cloning, second edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press 1989). Anti-chicken IgG with coupled alkaline phosphatase (Sigma A9171) was used as the second antibody. The detection was carried out using the

The Western blot in Figure 3 shows that MP52-specific bands only occur with the recombinant viruses but not with the wild-type viruses (without integrated foreign-DNA). The expression of MP52 results in a secreted protein having an apparent molecular weight of about 25 kDa in the gel under non-reducing conditions. The protein migrates in the gel at 14 to 15 kDa under reducing conditions. These results show that MP52 is expressed as a dimeric mature protein. The weak bands appearing in the region above 60 kDa that occur in the Western blot are probably residues of the uncleaved precursor proteins. The migration properties also confirms the theoretical molecular weights that can be derived from SEQ ID NO. 2 according to which mature, monomeric MP52 has a size of 13.6 kDa.

It has been proven to be possible to express MP52 and cleave the precursor protein to mature MP52 in various cell lines. C127 (ATCC CRL 1616, mouse), BHK21 (ATCC CCL 10, hamster), MRC-5 (ATCC CCL 171, human) and 3T6-Swiss albino (ATCC CCL 96, mouse) cells were tested.

Expression and cleavage to form mature MP52 was also demonstrated in a further eukaryotic expression system. For this cDNA from MP52 (starting with nucleotide 576) was cloned into the expression plasmid pSG5 (Stratagene #216201). The plasmid pSK52s was restricted with ClaI and XbaI and the protruding ends of the MP52 insert were made blunt by T4 polymerase treatment. Cloning into the vector pSG5, that had been restricted with EcoRI and likewise blunt ended by T4 polymerase treatment, was

A further expression vector for MP52 was produced using the plasmid pABWN (Niwa et al., Gene 108 (1991), 193-200 and Figure 4) which was provided by Dr. Miyazaki.

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Vector pABWN was restricted with XhoI, also treated with the Klenow fragment and dephosphorylated with intestinal alkaline phosphatase from the calf (Boehringer

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24 hours after the transfection, the medium was replaced with fresh DMEM/ 10 % FCS. 48 hours after the start of transfection, the cells were transferred into a 10 cm culture dish. 72 hours after the start of the transfection, the G418 selection was started at a concentration of 800 µg/ml. The stable clones appeared after 1 to 2 weeks.

5 ml conditioned DMEM with or without FCS was obtained from confluent transformants which had been grown for 3 days in a 10 cm culture dish. The two different cell culture supernatants (HindIII-MP52/pABWN and pABWN) of transfected cells as well as cell lysates were examined by Western blot. In this process mature MP52 was found in conditioned medium as well as in cell lysates of cells transfected with HindIII-MP52/pABWN. The clones were further cloned and cells producing MP52 were each selected after Western blot analysis. Estimations from Western blot analyses yielded a MP52 production of up to 1 mg/l.

Example 3:

Biological activity of MP52

Several experiments were carried out in vitro and in vivo in order to detect the biological activity of MP52 and to prove the usefulness of this invention for medical applications for the prevention and/or treatment of bone diseases.

1. In vitro assays

1.1

Since an increase in glycosaminoglycan (GAG) synthesis is described in chondrocytes after stimulation with TGF- β (Hiraki et al., *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* 969 (1988), 91-99), it was examined whether MP52 also has this influence. The chondrogenic activity of MP52 was tested in primary cultures from foetal rat extremities using the cell culture supernatants (DMEM containing 10 % FCS) of L cell transformants producing MP52 (transfected with HindIII MP52/pABWN).

The four extremities of 16-day-old rat fetuses were used for this. After trypsination, the cells obtained in F-12 medium (Nutrient mixture Ham's F-12, Gibco BRL #21700) containing 10 % FCS were plated out at 3×10^5 cells on 24-well plates coated with collagen type I and cultured for ca. 2 days until confluence. 56 μ l conditioned medium (CM) of HindIII-MP52/pABWN-L cell transfectants, of pABWN-L cell transfectants or only medium (DMEM containing 10 % FCS) was added to 500 μ l culture medium in each case (F-12 medium containing 10 % FCS). F-12 medium containing 10 % FCS as well as the respective additives was used over a period of 0, 3, 6 and 9 days. The medium containing the respective additives was exchanged every three days. Afterwards the culture was cultured for a further 2 days in F-12 medium without FCS in the presence of the respective additives (conditioned medium or control medium) and then ^{35}S sulfate was added for 6 hours. ^{35}S incorporated into polysaccharides was measured after pronase E digestion

and precipitation as described in Hiraki et al.
(Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 969 (1988), 91-99).

Table 1:

Number of days of incubation	Radioactivity (cpm/well)		
	DMEM (10 % FCS) from control L cells	CM from pABWN-L cell transfectants	CM from HindIII- MP52/pABWN-L cell transfectants
2	3720±114	3865±120	4879±422
5	4188±135	4154±29	8223±275*
8	3546±160	3310±115	9890±1260*
11	3679±218	3633±167	7520±160*

Values relate to \pm S.E.M. for 3 or 4 culture mixtures
*:p<0.01 vs DMEM and CM from pABWN-L cell transfectants
(Scheffe's multiple t-test)

As shown in Table 1, the cell culture supernatants of the transfectants producing MP52 significantly stimulate GAG synthesis in comparison to pure culture medium (DMEM containing 10 % FCS) or to the cell culture supernatant from L cells transfected with pABWN. This shows that MP52 can stimulate differentiation of chondrocytes.

An effect which has been described for some members of the BMP family is the stimulation of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity in osteoblasts. The clonal rat cell line ROB-C26 (C-26) is among the osteoblasts at a relatively early stage of maturation (Yamaguchi et al, Calcif. Tissue Int. 49 (1991), 221-225). The capability of stimulating ALP activity is described for osteoinductive proteins such as e.g. BMP-2 by Yamaguchi et al. (J. Cell Biol. 113 (1991), 681-687).

The influence of MP52 on C26 cells was examined as follows: C26 cells were plated out at 3×10^4 cells per well in a 24-well plate and cultured in α -MEM (Gibco BRL) / 10 % FCS until confluence. 56 μ l of the cell culture supernatant from L cell transfectants producing MP52 (Hind III-MP52/pABWN) or of the cell culture supernatant from pABWN-L cell transfectants or only of the cell culture supernatant (DMEM containing 10 % FCS) from L cells was added to 500 μ l of the C-26 cell culture medium. A change of medium with the respective additives was carried out every three days. The ALP activity in the cell extracts was determined after 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12 days with the aid of standard techniques based on p-nitrophenyl phosphate as the substrate as described for example by Takuwa et al. (Am. J. Physiol. 257 (1989), E797-E803).

Table 2:

ALP activity (nmol/min) per well			
Number of incubation days	DMEM (10 % FCS) from control L cells	CM from pABWN L cell transfectants	CM from HindIII-MP52/pABWN-L cell transfectants
0	41.8±2.8	41.8±2.8	41.8±2.8
3	136.3±3.7	125.8±2.3	181.3±14.2*
6	129.0±7.8	119.3±6.4	258.0±8.3*
9	118.4±3.7	110.1±2.8	258.4±10.6*
12	121.2±3.2	125.3±6.0	237.8±11.0*

Values relate to ± S.D. for 4 culture mixtures.

*:p<0.01 vs DMEM and CM from pABWN-L cell transfectants (Scheffe's multiple t-test)

As shown in Table 2, addition of MP52 leads to a significant increase in ALP activity compared to pure DMEM/10 % FCS medium and medium from pABWN-infected L cells. This result shows that MP52 cannot only cause chondrocytes to differentiate but can also lead to the differentiation and maturation of osteoblasts.

A further osteoblast cell line (MC3T3-E1, mouse) that shows an increase in the ALP activity by treatment with BMP-2 as described by Takuwa et al. (Biochem. Biophys. Res. Com. 174 (1991), 96-101), does not result in any

2. In vivo experiments

The most definitive possibility of examining bone development is based on ectopic bone formation in vivo. This can for example be induced by implantation of demineralized bone matrix (Urist, Science 150 (1965), 893-899). The same process can be induced by combination of inactive matrix with bone-inducing proteins as described for example by Sampath et al. (PNAS* Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. USA 78 (1981), 7599-7603). This process of bone formation is similar to embryonic enchondral bone formation and adult bone healing. This method therefore enables proteins to be examined for their bone-inductive capability in vivo.

For this 143B cells (HuTk, ATCC CRL 8303) were cultured in culture dishes and roller flasks until confluence and infected with recombinant viruses as described in

example 2 for the expression analyses, they were washed and MP52 was allowed to accumulate for about 20 hours in MEM (Gibco BRL, ca 1 ml per 10^6 cells). The same preparation was infected with wild-type viruses as a control. Cell culture supernatant (conditioned medium) from each preparation was collected and centrifuged ($40000 \times g$ for 30 minutes at 4°C). In order to remove the viruses, the supernatants were filtered over inorganic filters ($0.1 \mu\text{m}$ pore size, Whatman, Anotop 25). In the course of the characterization of MP52 it was shown that this protein binds to heparin-Sepharose. This property was utilized for partial purification. For this the filtered and centrifuged, conditioned medium was brought to a final concentration of 50 mM Tris pH 7.0, 100 mM NaCl and 6 M urea and it was loaded onto a heparin column (HiTrapTM, Pharmacia #17-0407-01) that uses equilibrated in buffer A (50 mM Tris pH 7.0, 100 mM NaCl and 6 M urea). The loaded column was washed with buffer A and eluted with a linear gradient to 100 % buffer B (50 mM Tris pH 7.0, 600 mM NaCl and 6 M urea) at a flow rate of 0.5 ml/min within 50 min (2.5 ml per fraction). The use of urea is not absolutely necessary. MP52 elutes reproducibly mainly in 2 fractions at about 250 to 400 mM NaCl as could be examined by Western blot analysis (see example 2). Aliquots of these fractions were also examined in 15 % polyacrylamide gels stained with silver according to the instructions of the manufacturer (Silver Stain-II, Daiichi #SE140000) and the fractions were pooled. The comparable fractions were also pooled after analysis in gels stained with silver after purification from conditioned medium after infection with wild-type viruses.

Further examinations on MP52 showed that MP52 also binds to hydroxyapatite. Thus it is in principle possible to

achieve an additional purification by a hydroxyapatite column or to replace a heparin column by a hydroxyapatite column (e.g. BIO-RAD, Econo-pac HTP). Other methods known to a person skilled in the art are also conceivable for further purifications such as e.g. gel sieve columns, ion exchanger columns, affinity columns, metal chelate columns or columns based on hydrophobic interactions.

The MP52 protein prepurified by heparin-Sepharose chromatography or the corresponding proteins that are still contaminated which are also present in the cell culture supernatants infected with the wild-type, were further purified by means of reversed phase HPLC. For this a C8 column (Aquapore RP300, Applied Biosystems, particle size: 7 μ m, pore size: 300 Å) was equilibrated with 10 % buffer B (buffer A: 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid; buffer B: 90 % acetonitrile, 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid). After loading the column with the pooled fractions containing MP52 from the heparin column it was extensively washed with 10 % buffer B. The bound protein was eluted with the following gradient: 10 to 50 % buffer B for 20 minutes and 50 to 100 % buffer B for 50 minutes. Fractions of 500 μ l were collected and analysed by Western blot as well as with gels stained with silver. The MP52 protein elutes under the selected conditions in the range of about 55 to 65 % acetonitrile. The fractions containing MP52 were pooled. The same procedure was carried out with the corresponding fractions from the control purification of cell culture supernatant from cells infected with wild-type viruses.

Partially purified MP52 protein at a concentration estimated to be 50 ng/ml according to Western blot

analysis also showed a significant increase in the ALP activity in ROB-C26 cells after three days of incubation.

Partially purified MP52 protein or control protein from the corresponding partially purified cell culture supernatants after infection with wild-type viruses were reconstituted with matrix and implanted in rats in order to prove its capability for cartilage and bone formation.

In principle various matrix materials known to a person skilled in the art should be usable i.e. natural (also modified) and synthetically prepared matrices, however, biocompatible porous materials that can be biologically degraded are preferred. In these experiments bone matrix from rats was used that had been prepared essentially in a similar way to that described by Sampath et al. (PNAS 80 (1983), 6591-6595). The rat bones (femur and tibia) were demineralized in 0.6 M HCl for 24 hours and subsequently bone marrow that was still present was removed. After washing with water and defatting for three hours in a chloroform/methanol (1/1) mixture, the bones were air-dried, powderized in a mill in a deep-frozen state and particle sizes between 400 and 1000 μm were sieved out. Subsequently the matrix was extracted for 7 days at room temperature in 4 M guanidinium HCl in the presence of protease inhibitors. After washing extensively with water, the matrix was lyophilized and stored at 4°C. Matrices treated in this way do not on their own show bone-inducing activity.

Protein can be combined with the extracted bone matrix by various methods known to a person skilled in the art.

MP52 protein or control protein that had been purified by means of heparin-Sepharose as well as by reversed phase HPLC, was combined after elution in the acetonitrile/trifluoro-acetic acid solution with 25 mg matrix in each case per implant, mixed well, deep-frozen and lyophilized.

For the implantation of matrix-bound MP52, two ca. 3 months-old rats (Whistar) were used which had been anaesthetised by intramuscular injection of an anaesthetic (0.2 ml Rompun (Bayer) mixed with 0.5 ml Ketanest 50 (Parke Davis)) using 0.14 ml per 100 g body weight. Bilateral pockets were prepared in the abdominal muscles for the implants (beneath the thorax, starting ca. 0.5 cm below the lowest costal arch). The matrix-bound MP52 (ca. 2 to 4 μ g as estimated by Western blot) as well as the corresponding matrix-bound control proteins were moistened using 0.9 % saline solution (Delta Pharma) and introduced into the muscular pockets. The muscular pockets as well as the necessary skin incisions were subsequently sutured. The rats were immunosuppressed with Cyclosporin A (Sandimmun).

After 18 or after 26 days the implants were removed from the rats and fixed for histological examinations. Since after 26 days the implant with MP52 allowed the assumption that macroscopically bone formation had already occurred, this was embedded in methylmethacrylate in order to prepare thin sections, the other implants were embedded in paraffin. Mineralized cartilage and bone tissues are accentuated in black by means of the von Kossa staining technique (Romeis, B.; "Mikroskopische Technik", Ed: Böck, P.; Urban and Schwarzenberg; Munich, Baltimore, Vienna (1989)). In the trichromium staining according to Masson-Goldner

(Romeis, B.; "Mikroskopische Technik", Ed: Böck, P.; Urban and Schwarzenberg; Munich, Baltimore, Vienna (1989)), mineralized bone tissue and collagen are stained bright green, osteoid is stained red and cytoplasm reddish-brown. Both staining techniques were used on implants from both rats. In both experimental animals considerable formation of cartilage and bone was detected in the implants containing MP52 using both staining techniques. The corresponding implants with control protein showed no formation whatsoever of cartilage or bone. The number of cartilage precursors with chondrocytes and cartilage areas with initial formation of extracellular matrix and its mineralization in concentric circles is higher in the MP52 implant after 18 days than in the one after 26 days. Mature bone tissue with vectorial osteoid formation as well as individual osteocytes in the bone is, however, also detectable in the implant after 18 days. In addition closed ossicles can be observed with the onset of bone marrow formation. In the implant after 26 days areas of cartilage with initial matrix formation and calcification are also detectable, the portion of mineralized bone tissue stained green and having osteocytes and osteoid edges has, however, significantly increased. In this implant bone marrow formation together with the occurrence of isolated fat cells can also be detected. For illustration Figure 5 shows the staining test of the bone material (according to von Kossa stain.) from the entire implant after 26 days. A small section of the same implant is shown in Figure 6 after staining according to Masson-Goldner. It shows active bone with an edging of cuboidal osteoblasts and osteoid in which individual embedded osteoblasts can be recognized. Furthermore individual osteocytes can also be seen in the mineralized bone tissue (stained green in

The experiment shows that recombinantly produced MP52 alone, in combination with a matrix is capable of inducing enchondral bone formation.

In order to confirm the results, a further ectopic test for bone formation using MP52 L cell transformants was carried out. L cells (1×10^6 cells) producing MP52 (transfected with HindIII-MP52/pABWN) and non-producing (pABWN-transfected) L cells were injected into the bilateral thigh muscles of three male naked mice in each case. All animals were killed after three weeks, the thigh muscles were excised and these were examined with low energy X-ray radiation as well as histopathologically.

Analysis by X-ray radiation shows dense material at the injection sites in the muscle tissue of all L cells producing MP52 as listed in Table 3. Simple cartilage formation and calcified cartilage formation could be determined in the muscles using histological examinations. These results also confirm that MP52 can induce enchondral bone formation.

Table 3:

	Cells producing MP52 (HindIII- MP52/pABWN)	Control cells (pABWN)
dense material by X-ray analysis	3/3	0/3
chondrocytes by histology	3/3	0/3
calcified cartilage formation by histology	3/3	0/3

The experiments that were carried out confirm that MP52 protein stimulates the formation of cartilage from undifferentiated mesenchymal cells as well as the differentiation and maturation of osteoblasts. This leads to enchondral bone formation which is similar to the induction cascade in embryonic bone formation and bone healing of fractures.

The conditions stated in the experiments are to be looked upon as an illustration of the MP52 activity but not as limitation. The invention can also be examined and characterized in another form.

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